Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education

Washington D.C., 1939

Continuation Committee

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CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

IN THE

FIELD OF EDUCATION

MINUTES OF MEETING OF

FEBRUARY 2 AND 3, 1940.

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Room 474

Department of State

Department of State

April 1940

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE TEMPORARY CONTINUATION COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

The Continuation Committee of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education met in Washington on February 2 and 3, 1940, under the leadership of George F. Zook, to assess and interpret the findings of the Conference, to give careful consideration to the recommendations and resolutions of the six discussion groups of that body, and to consider the problem of what permanent agencies were best designed to carry forward a coordinated program of educational interchange with the other American republics.

Present at the two-day deliberations were:

Harold Benjamin, Professor of Education and Dean of the College of Education, University of Maryland.

Allen C. Blaisdell, Director, International House, Berkeley, California.

Lloyd E. Blauch, Consultant in Inter-American Educational Relations, United States Office of Education.

The Reverend Harold Carroll, representing Monsignor Ready of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

Ben M. Cherrington, Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State.

Donald F. Christy, Chief, Division of Foreign Agriculture and Agricultural Relations, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture.

Bernice B. Cronkhite, Dean, Radcliffe College.

Hugh S. Cumming, Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

William D. Cutter, Secretary, Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, American Medical Association.

Stephen Duggan,

Stephen Duggan, Director, Institute of International Education.

Edward C. Ernst, Assistant Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Edgar J. Fisher, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education.

Ernesto Galarza, Chief, Division of Labor and Social Information, Pan American Union.

Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary, National Education Association.

Clarence H. Haring, Chairman, Committee on Latin American Studies, American Council of Learned Societies.

Rowland Haynes, President, University of Omaha, and, President, Association of Urban Universities.

Isaac L. Kandel, Professor of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Warren Kelchner, Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

Fred J. Kelly, Chief, Division of Higher Education, United States Office of Education.

Waldo G. Leland, Director, American Council of Learned Societies.

Martin R. P. McGuire, Dean of the Graduate School, Catholic University of America.

Carl H. Milam, Secretary, American Library Association.

The Right Reverend John F. O'Hara, Auxiliary Bishop of the Army and Navy.

Richard Pattee, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State.

Harry H. Pierson, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State.

Sherwood

Sherwood D. Shankland, Secretary, American Association of School Administrators, National Education Association.

Guy E. Snavely, Secretary, Association of American Colleges.

Lee E. Sutton, Dean, Medical College of Virginia.

Charles A. Thomson, Assistant Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State.

John H. Tigert, President, University of Florida, and President, National Association of State Universities.

George A. Works, Dean of Students, The University of Chicago.

Evan E. Young, Vice President, Pan American Airways.

George F. Zook, President, American Council on Education.

SUMMARY

At the morning session on February 2, the Committee reviewed briefly the work of the Conference. It heard statements from the chairmen of the section committees on Scholarships and Fellowships, Curriculum and Courses, Hospitality, Publications, Medical Education, and Primary and Secondary Education, concerning significant developments in their particular fields since the Conference. In addition, it received a statement on Agricultural Education. The Committee then gave preliminary consideration to the problem of committee structure to carry forward the recommendations and proposals of the Conference. It heard reports on the work done to date by the Continuation Committees of the Conferences on Inter-American Relations in the Fields of Art, Music, and Publications and Libraries. The Committee then began detailed consideration of the recommendations submitted by the six discussion groups on the final day of the Conference.

The afternoon session on February 2 was devoted to a discussion of the most practical way of putting into effect

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the recommendations of the Conference discussion groups and other proposals submitted for its consideration. These concerned the development of additional fellowship opportunities; stimulation of more adequate educational facilities for Latin American studies in universities and colleges, secondary and elementary schools, and adult education; adjustment programs for foreign students; more effective presentation in the United States of works of scholars and writers in the other American republics through educational journals and publications of learned societies in this country; the development of cooperative projects in the field of medical education and research; and cooperation in agricultural education.

At its final session on February 3, the Committee reviewed the discussion of the previous sessions and passed the following resolutions:

FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

That the responsibility for developing additional fellowship opportunities be referred to the Institute of International Education.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

That the responsibility for stimulating more adequate educational facilities for Latin American Studies in universities and colleges, secondary and elementary schools, and adult education be assumed by appropriate organizations and that the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State be empowered to approach such organizations with the request that they conduct activities in this field.

HOSPITALITY

That the administration of adjustment programs for foreign students be delegated to the Continuation Committee recently organized by Section III of the Conference, that said Committee be related to the Institute of International Education, and that the creation of an advisory council be left to the decision of the Hospitality Continuation Committee.

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS

That the recommendations of Group IV, concerning the possibilities of more effective presentation in the United States of works of scholars and writers in the other American republics through educational journals and publications of learned societies in this country, be referred to the Committee on Report and Recommendations of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries and that that Committee add one or two representatives of Group IV to its membership.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

That the recommendations of Group V, for the development of cooperative projects with the other American republics in the field of medical and allied education and research, be delegated to the Continuation Committee in Medicine and Allied Fields, authorized by Group V and now in the process of formation, and that its activities be related to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

That a committee for cooperation in agricultural education be created, such committee to be associated with the United States Department of Agriculture.

OTHER FIELDS OF EDUCATION

That the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State be authorized to enlist the support of appropriate organizations in other fields of educational activity, such as engineering, where sufficient interest is in evidence.

CORRELATION OF ACTIVITIES

That provisions for the correlation of the various bodies to whom activities in inter-American relations in the field of education have been delegated by this Committee be referred to the General Advisory Committee of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State and that said Committee be enlarged to become

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more widely representative of the groups involved.

The Temporary Continuation Committee of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education then dissolved.

MORNING SESSION

February 3

In welcoming those in attendance, Dr. Cherrington expressed the appreciation of the Department of State for their sacrifice of valuable time and the diligent effort devoted by members of the Committee toward bringing about better understanding between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere through the development of a reciprocal program of educational interchange between the United States and the other American republics.

Functions of the Division of Cultural Relations

Dr. Cherrington outlined briefly the underlying philosophy which had led the Department to create the Division of Cultural Relations. The Division, Dr. Cherrington said, had been created for the three-fold purpose of affording to private initiative the good offices of the Government in making more effective international activities of a cultural nature, of acting as a coordinating agency in order to eliminate duplication of effort, and of unifying the cultural activities of the various Government agencies participating in programs of cooperation with foreign countries.

Point of departure

Dr. Cherrington then sketched briefly the history of the Division. In the formulation of its program, he added, it was suggested at first that a large national committee be set up to advise the Department on the best methods of achieving the purposes for which the Division had been created. It was later decided, however, to organize a small committee composed of outstanding leaders in the cultural life of the United States. This committee, in consultation with officers of the Department explored what was being done in the field of international cultural relations in order to arrive at a point of departure from which the Department might initiate efforts toward making existing facilities more effective and bringing about their gradual expansion.

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The decision was then reached to invite leaders in the various fields of cultural effort to attend a series of four conferences in Washington devoted to inter-American relations in the fields of art, music, education, and publications and libraries. These conferences, it was felt, would afford opportunities for representatives of national organizations, institutions, foundations, and individuals to compare programs, assay facilities in their particular fields, plumb the resources for effective interchange with similar groups in the other American republics, and lay the groundwork for a long range program of inter-American cooperation. Invitations were extended by the Secretary of State and on October 11 and 12, 1939, some 150 leaders in the field of art discussed the possibilities of inter-American cooperation through the medium of art. On October 18 and 19, 1939, approximately 150 leaders in the field of music discussed interchange with the other American republics. The Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education, attended by over 600 persons, followed. The final conference, devoted to inter-American relations in the field of publications and libraries was held on November 29 and 30, 1939. Over 200 leaders in those allied fields were in attendance.

Purpose of conferences

Each conference created a continuation committee to consider the recommendations of the conference and to devise ways and means of putting into effect the proposals it deemed practicable and capable of completion. As the continuation committees of each conference were of a temporary nature, this, Dr. Cherrington said, led to the problem of whether these bodies, having considered the proposals of the conferences and having recommended those which they considered best designed to bring about effective inter-American cooperation, should cease to exist or be reorganized and continued on a more permanent basis.

Continuation Committees

Dr. Cherrington pointed out that in 1939 the Congress had passed an Act authorizing the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics. This Act, he added, authorizes the President, subject to such appropriations as are made available, to utilize the services of the departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government in carrying out the obligations of treaties, conventions,

Advisory Committees

and

and other agreements proposed at the Buenos Aires Conference in 1936 and the Lima Conference in 1938 which have been ratified by this Government. The President is further authorized in this Act to create such advisory committees as in his judgment may be of assistance in carrying out these obligations. Individuals appointed to such committees may not receive compensation for their services but may receive actual transportation expenses and per diem allowances not to exceed $10 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses while absent from their homes in the service of the Department of State. While no appropriations have yet been made for this purpose, Dr. Cherrington stated that it was hoped funds would soon be made available by the Congress.

Mrs. James reported briefly on the activities to date of the Organizing Committee of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Music.

Music Conference

At its initial meeting in January, Mrs. James said, the Committee had recognized the urgent need for a central clearinghouse to coordinate the activities of various musical organizations and to promote closer relationships in the field of music between the Americas. Such a clearinghouse would be initially constituted as an agency of the Music Organizing Committee. Various subcommittees had been appointed to deal with specific problems in the fields of music library exchange, music education, community and recreational music, radio, music recording, moving pictures and music, music management and concert interchange, and music copyright and publishing. A subcommittee was appointed to consult with one or more philanthropic and possibly commercial institutions as to the most desirable way of setting up a musical clearinghouse and after these steps have been taken to submit to the Music Organizing Committee a memorandum covering in general form the administration, necessary staff, and approximate budget for the proper operation of such a clearinghouse over a given period of time. Mrs. James also announced that Dr. William Berrien, Chairman of the Music Organizing Committee had been granted a leave of absence at full salary from Northwestern University in order to devote full time to the formulation of a coordinated program of inter-American musical interchange.

Dr. Leland outlined the activities of the Committee on Report and Recommendations of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries. This Committee, he stated, was preparing a digest of the conference proceedings and would at a later date meet to make its recommendations to the Department of State. The Committee regarded itself,

Conference on Publications and Libraries

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he added, as of a temporary nature. It would bring together what had been said at the conference and, upon the basis of its findings, submit certain recommendations for the furtherance of inter-American relations in these fields for the guidance of the Department.

Art Conference

Mr. Thomson outlined briefly the work of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art and stated that the Continuation Committee of that Conference would meet in Washington on February 15 and 16, 1940.

Shall Continuation Committees be Permanent or Temporary?

There then followed a brief discussion of the two divergent views: (1) whether the conference continuation committees were appointed merely to report to the Department of State and recommend for its guidance what should be done in a particular field of cultural cooperation with the other American republics, or (2) whether such committees should be continued as coordinating factors in guiding private initiative in international intellectual cooperation.

Functions of Subcommittee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships

Dr. Duggan explained the function of the Subcommittee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships in assisting the Department of State in the administration of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. This treaty, he explained, had been ratified by the United States and twelve of the other American republics. It provides for the annual exchange of two graduate students or teachers and one professor between each of the ratifying countries. The Subcommittee, Dr. Duggan said, had drawn up a set of standards upon which applicants for the exchange posts might be judged and acted as a committee on selection in the evaluation of the applications received.

The Committee then began to give detailed consideration to the recommendations of the six discussion groups which had met on the second day of the Conference (November 10, 1939) to consider specific problems in the development of programs of educational interchange with the other American republics.

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The recommendations of Group I, composed of executive authorities of educational institutions who met to discuss ways and means of stimulating greater exchanges of students, teachers, and professors, the methods of financing such exchanges and related problems were considered first. This group had recommended:

Increasing fellowship opportunities

1. That descriptive and fully informative literature, in the Spanish and Portuguese languages be distributed in the other American republics in order that citizens of those countries might be adequately informed concerning the educational facilities available in the United States.

2. That the Institute of International Education appoint a committee to canvass possible donors with a view to increasing the number of fellowships and scholarships available for inter-American exchanges.

3. That the spread of information in each American republic be facilitated and that the United States legations and embassies be aided in every feasible way to make available as widely as possible information concerning educational activities and trends in the Western Hemisphere.

With reference to descriptive literature published in the Spanish and Portuguese languages concerning educational facilities in the United States, Dr. Duggan reported that he had requested Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to publish in Spanish the Guide Book for Foreign Students in the United States issued by the Institute of International Education.

Descriptive Literature

Dr. Leland suggested sending United States college catalogs annually to centers in the other American republics. Mr. Pierson reported that this was now being done. He added that the Department of State was working in collaboration with the Office of Education in the distribution of catalogs through a number of American consular and diplomatic offices in the other American republics. The Department had sent circular instructions, Mr. Pierson said, to American diplomatic and consular offices asking where collections of North American college catalogs might best be set up. Eleven posts

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had indicated places where the catalogs might be displayed in order to assure that they would be seen and examined by the largest number of persons possible. The Office of Education, he said, had requested 145 colleges in the United States to send their catalogs to the places indicated and added that the colleges had responded very favorably. Dr. Zook stated that the book American Universities and Colleges, published by the American Council on Education, was sent to American diplomatic offices abroad.

Educational trends

Arrangements to facilitate the spread of information concerning educational activities and trends in the other American republics were now getting under way, Mr. Pierson said. He added that American diplomatic and consular offices in these countries had received instructions to make reports on institutions of higher learning in their districts and that the file of such reports was almost complete. Dr. Leland corroborated the statements of Mr. Pierson, adding that during his trip through South America last summer he had found that at least one member of each mission had been assigned to survey educational developments in that district and that these men were extremely well informed concerning educational trends in those countries. Dr. Kelly stated that information of a technical nature was available at the Office of Education. He added, however, that in view of the cost involved a definite policy had not yet been established by the Federal Security Agency concerning the printing and distribution of this material among interested groups and individuals throughout the United States. Dr. Duggan stated that cultural institutes in many of the other American republics had available facilities for the distribution of information of this nature. Mr. Thomson suggested that the Committee might wish to indicate to the Department specific services Foreign Service officers in the other American republics might perform which would make it easier to inform interested persons in this country concerning educational developments and trends in the other American republics.

Fellowships and Scholarships

Dr. Duggan pointed out that the number of fellowships and scholarships available for inter-American exchanges had increased materially in the past few years. The Institute of International Education was canvassing colleges and universities for scholarships and fellowships with considerable success. He added that additional funds it was hoped, would be made available by individuals interested in the promotion of such exchanges. Dr. Leland

outlined

outlined the steps which had been taken by various organizations and institutions to provide scholarship and fellowship opportunities in the United States for students from the other American republics. Most colleges and universities, he added, because of the expenses involved were unable to provide more than tuition scholarships. The immediate need, he said, was to secure funds to defray the costs of travel and living expenses for visiting students in order that they might be able to take advantage of the tuition scholarships and fellowships now offered by colleges and universities in this country.

Dr. Duggan expressed the opinion that scholarships and fellowships should be offered for study and research in United States colleges and universities rather than for in-service training in business establishments in the United States. The emphasis, he added, should be on graduate students. Funds for such exchanges should be provided by the large foundations.

Should exchanges be limited to graduate level?

This led to a discussion of the types of persons who should be afforded opportunities to study abroad. Dr. Zook was of the opinion that arrangements should be made for the exchange of teachers in secondary schools and school executives. He thought that we could learn much from schools in the other American republics and they in turn had much to learn from us. Several members of the Committee expressed interest in the establishment of facilities for the exchange of undergraduates and secondary school teachers. In view of the fact that little provision had been made for satisfactory living accommodations at colleges and universities in the other American republics it was thought by many that for the present at least large exchanges of undergraduates should not be encouraged. Dr. Duggan stated that it was the opinion of many who had had years of experience in international student exchanges that students should receive their academic training in their own country.

Opportunities in other American Republics

Dr. Duggan cautioned the Committee that the fields of study in the other American republics in which North American students might profitably engage are limited and that that problem had best be squarely faced. He was trying, he added, to stimulate universities in the other American republics to offer scholarships and fellowships to students from this country, but that an even exchange at the present time could not be

anticipated.

anticipated. He thought that before a student from the United States should attempt to do advanced study in the other American republics he should first have a clear picture of what was available there. A very pressing need, Dr. Duggan said, was for the publication of material in English outlining in detail the opportunities for study in the other American republics which would be readily available to the United States student planning to do advanced study there.

AFTERNOON MEETING

February 2

At the afternoon session on February 2, the Committee gave consideration to the recommendations of the Conference discussion Groups II, III, IV, and V.

Latin American studies

Group II, composed of curriculum authorities, department heads, and professors, who met to discuss and compare programs for academic and public education in inter-American affairs, had recommended:

1. That the study of the Spanish, Portuguese and French languages be increased in the primary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities in the United States.

2. That the United States Commissioner of Education bring to the attention of the proper authorities responsible for the conduct of education in the various states the desirability of a greatly increased program for the teaching of these languages and that these authorities be asked to submit concerted suggestions concerning (a) the manner in which an increase in these disciplines might be effected within their present organizations, and (b) what provisions might be made for the beginning of the study of modern foreign languages on the level of the elementary school.

Study of foreign languages

Dr. Kelly stated that the teaching of foreign languages was considered at a recent meeting of the chief State school officers, but that, owing to the plan of school organization in the States generally, local school systems should be approached regarding instruction in foreign languages. Mrs. James said that the Pan American Union would soon issue

a statistical report on instruction in Latin American studies in our colleges and universities.

Dr. Benjamin stated that in the section of the November conference which dealt with these problems there was some difference of opinion with respect to the desirability of increasing the teaching of foreign languages. Many were of the opinion, he said, that a teacher of a foreign language should study and live at least one year in the country whose language he taught. Dr. Kandel stated that as a general rule teachers of Spanish were more concerned with the culture of Spain and that more emphasis needed to be placed on the intellectual achievements of Spanish America. Dean Cronkhite stated that graduate schools generally require a knowledge of French and German and for this reason undergraduates are less likely to study Spanish and Portuguese. She expressed the opinion that some effort should be directed to overcome this obstacle to the increased study of the languages of the other American republics. Dr. Benjamin stated that this was now being done in many schools.

Study of literature could stimulate interest in study of languages

Mr. Blaisdell expressed the opinion that programs emphasizing the literature and other cultural achievements of the Americas should be stimulated in colleges and universities in the United States. If this were adequately done, he added, students would logically be more inclined to study the languages of those countries.

Pan American Scientific Congress

Following a report by Dr. Kelchner on the progress made in planning and organizing the Eighth Pan American Scientific Congress to be held in Washington in May, the Committee considered methods by which it might cooperate in the work of the Section on Education of the Congress. Dr. Kandel indicated that the seven principal problems to receive consideration by the Section on Education of the Congress were (1) Education and National Culture; (2) What is a Liberal Education; (3) Current Educational Issues and Theories; (4) Problems of Higher Education; (5) The Education of the Adolescent; (6) Research in Education; and (7) Round table discussion of Educational Materials to Promote Understanding Between the American republics.

Dr. Cherrington suggested the possibility of utilizing the Congress in the formation of a confederation of

educators

educators in the Americas. Mrs. James said that thought is being given to such an organization and that it was hoped that when the Bogota Inter-American Conference meets a definite proposal will be ready.

Student Orientation

Group III, composed of deans and advisers of men and women, directors of international houses and hospitality centers who met to discuss problems involving the adjustment of students from abroad to their new environment and to formulate plans for more effective guidance and hospitality, had recommended:

1. Approval of the initial membership of a Continuation Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students in the United States and of the appointment of an Advisory Council.

2. Consideration of a survey, including its financing, of organizations and agencies concerned with foreign students, of the experience of foreign students now studying in the United States, of the colleges and universities they attend, of existing facilities for assisting and counselling foreign students; and consideration of the publication and financing of a revised Guidebook for Foreign Students in the United States, in both English and Spanish editions.

3. Consideration of the question of a loan fund and group health and accident insurance for foreign students.

Mr. Fisher, after reviewing briefly a meeting held prior to the November Conference and several more recent meetings in New York City at which problems involving the adjustment of students from abroad had been discussed, suggested the names of persons who might be appointed to the Continuation Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students in the United States which had been recommended by the Conference. Such a group, he added, should contain at least one specialist in surveys. With reference to the survey recommended by the Conference, Dr. Fisher said that this study should cover the entire field rather than only the institutions having students from the other American republics. He suggested the preparation of a master list of persons interested in foreign students. He further advocated the establishment of a service for students prior

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to their departure for the United States, the purpose of such a service being to assist the students in obtaining visas, and in other practical ways. This service, he stated, should be supplemented with facilities in the United States for assisting the student upon his arrival in this country and affording him guidance and counsel until he is enrolled and thereafter assisted by the hospitality group at the institution he attends.

Publications

Group IV, composed of editors of journals of education and editors of journals of learned societies, authors and publishers, who discussed the possibility of more effectively acquainting the United States with scholars and writers in the other American republics, had recommended:

1. That a list of Latin American writers, classified according to their fields of interest, be made generally available.

2. That a classified list of periodicals and publishers in the other American republics be prepared and made generally available.

3. That the possibility of implementing the second convention agreed upon at Buenos Aires in 1936 concerning the interchange of publications between national libraries be investigated.

4. That the whole problem of the sale of books, including credit facilities, in the other American republics be brought to the attention of publishers in the United States.

5. That publishers in the other American republics be informed of the current interest in the United States in their publications and the desirability of having book exhibits from time to time in this country.

It was reported that inasmuch as the recommendations of this section had been discussed at the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries, held on November 29 and 30, 1939, it was thought advisable that the conclusions of Group IV be transmitted to the Committee on Report and Recommendations of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries for appropriate consideration.

Group V,

Group V, composed of representatives of medical and allied fields, who met to consider cooperative projects with the other American republics in the field of medical education and research, had recommended:

Cooperation in the field of medical and allied education and research

1. That a study and analysis of medical education, medical schools, and research institutes in the American republics be undertaken.

2. That the reciprocal exchanges of journals, bibliofilm and loan collections be undertaken.

3. That a section Continuation Committee composed of representatives from the fields of Medicine, Tropical Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Public Health, Sanitary Engineering, Hospital Administration, and Vital Statistics, be created to explore these and other recommendations, and to advise on the selection of medical students and professors who apply for fellowships and professorships under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.

Dr. Cutter reported that the Continuation Committee recommended by the Section was now in the process of formation and would meet in the near future to give detailed consideration to the proposals made at the Conference. General Cumming stated that he was informed that a large medical publishing house planned to publish some works in Spanish and that a beginning had been made in putting into effect some of the exchanges of journals and loan collections recommended by the Section.

The question arose as to whether the interchange of medical students created a problem. Dr. Cutter replied that it gave rise to many problems. The exchanges, he said, should be on the graduate level, as exchanges at the undergraduate level were not feasible. Internships, Dr. Cutter said, would be available in the United States for well recommended graduates of medical schools in the other American republics. The problems of medical licensure, however, were great, he said.

With respect to United States medical students wishing to do advanced study in the other American republics,

Dr. Cutter stated that this posed many problems. Latin American countries, he said, had validated European medical schools but not medical schools of the United States. It was difficult therefore, for our students to enter medical schools in the other American republics.

Dr. Duggan stated that he had experienced difficulty in obtaining internships for foreign students in the United States. Dr. Cutter replied that the situation had changed materially in recent years. He stated that there were available in the United States about 1,000 more internships than there were medical graduates. Dr. Cumming stated that he had placed eight interns from Chile this year and that there was no difficulty in placing men in post graduate schools.

FINAL SESSION

February 3

Group VI, composed of primary and secondary school administrators and teachers who met to discuss curriculum materials for Latin American studies and teacher exchanges, had recommended:

Curriculum materials for Latin American studies in primary and secondary schools

1. The study of Latin American history in elementary and secondary schools, materials and procedures to be adapted to the respective levels.

2. The study of Spanish, Portuguese and French should be encouraged and in conjunction with such language study there should be the study of Latin American civilization.

3. That a survey be made of the courses, projects, units, assembly programs, and other activities relating to Latin America.

4. That a committee of competent persons be appointed to carry out this study and to make recommendations for the preparation of additional materials such as maps, motion pictures, text books, reading lists, bibliographies, translations, and anthologies.

5. That elementary and secondary school teachers and administrators, chosen with regard to their ability

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to represent their own culture and to appreciate sympathetically the culture of the other American republics, be included in any program of teacher exchanges.

Mr. Galarza reported that this Section had organized the National Committee on Latin American Studies in Elementary and Secondary Schools which was outlining and developing the program recommended by the Conference. Members had been appointed to three State committees, and it was likely, he added, that six or seven state committees would be cooperating with the National Committee in the near future. Mr. Galarza listed the following activities projected by the National Committee:

1. Stimulation of the teaching of Spanish.

2. Study of the problems in teaching Spanish to elementary and secondary school pupils.

3. Preparation of teaching materials.

4. Survey of books available for use in elementary and secondary schools.

5. Survey of methods of organizing the curriculum in Latin American studies.

Mr. Galarza explained that this committee desired to conduct its activities primarily from the point of view of the classroom. It did not wish, he said, to become a research group. The Committee, he indicated, had been set up as a permanent channel for the expression of classroom experience and enthusiasm.

Mr. Shankland expressed the opinion that if a program of cooperation with the other American republics in the field of education was to receive the support of the American people generally it was necessary to reach the masses through the elementary and secondary schools. He suggested a number of organizations that should be taken into account. Among such organizations he listed the National Association of Secondary School Principals; the Society for Curriculum Construction; the National Council on Social Studies; the American Youth Commission; the Office of Education; the Pan American Union; and the Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction, the Department of Elementary School Principals, and the Department of Classroom Teachers, of the National Education Association.

Inter-American cooperation in the field of agriculture and agricultural instruction

Mr. Christy reported on the development of inter-American activity in the field of agriculture and agricultural instruction. The Department of Agriculture, he said, was interested in promoting the production of agricultural products which do not compete with domestic commodities. He cited the dependence of the United States and the other American republics upon products which have reached a high degree of development in the East Indies, many of which are indigenous to the soil of this hemisphere. Among such products he cited quinine, insecticidal and medical plants, tropical fibers and rubber.

The Department of Agriculture, Mr. Christy stated, was much interested in promoting agricultural education and research in tropical and semitropical America and had loaned numerous advisers to the American republics in these areas. He submitted the following proposals for the consideration of the Committee:

1. Creation of a committee on agriculture to consider problems in this field and to advise concerning the activities of those institutions interested in inter-American agricultural education.

2. Consideration of the proposal for an Institute of Tropical Agriculture as recently approved by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Cooperation with the other American republics.

Apportionment of responsibilities

Dr. Zook, the presiding officer, summed up the previous discussion and laid before the Committee the question of apportionment of responsibilities, and the committee framework to be created in carrying forward the recommendations of the Conference.

Dr. Cherrington stated that the function of the Department in the field of cultural relations was primarily to facilitate better correlation of activities and to serve as a clearing center for information among various groups, institutions and agencies concerned with the development of more effective international intellectual cooperation. The motivation of the program,

Dr. Cherrington said, was found in the dynamic character of culture itself. The program, he added, should develop naturally and not be stimulated artificially. The four conferences on inter-American relations in the fields of art, music, education, and publications and libraries held in the fall, Dr. Cherrington said, were in accordance with this plan and purpose.

The attitude of the Department of State in the formulation of policy in the field of cultural relations, Dr. Cherrington emphasized, was that the program must be the program of the people of the United States and not of the Government of the United States. The Government could be helpful and could assist, but the development of the program of cultural relations should arise from our people and their institutions.

Functions of the Committee

The Committee then debated the question of the functions it had been created to perform. Two points of view were expressed. One was that the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education had been called by the Department of State, the Conference had appointed the Committee, and the Committee had been called in meeting to advise the Department of State. The second view was that the Committee had been created to advise the various groups and organizations represented at the Conference. After some discussion it was decided that the functions of the Committee were to advise the Department of State. This was put in the form of a formal motion which was passed.

A second resolution was approved stating that the motions passed by the Committee would be a part of a report to be submitted to the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State and that the action of the Committee would be merely advisory.

Committee framework

In considering the problem of committee structure to carry out the recommendations of the conference and other proposals submitted for the Committee's consideration, Dr. Cherrington introduced a series of questions which, at the request of the Committee, had been prepared by the Division of Cultural Relations and which related to the question at hand.

The first of these questions was:

What

What agency or agencies shall assume responsibility for developing the additional fellowship opportunities considered by Discussion Group I of the Conference?

Fellowship Opportunities

After some discussion it was the sense of the Committee that this responsibility should be assumed by the Institute of International Education. This was put in the form of a formal motion which was passed.

The next question considered was:

What organization or organizations shall be responsible for stimulating more adequate educational facilities for Latin American studies in (a) universities and colleges; (b) secondary and elementary schools; and (c) adult education?

Stimulation of Latin American Studies

After a discussion of the various organizations and associations active in this field it was decided that in order to assure the greatest administrative flexibility possible the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State should be empowered to enlist the support of appropriate organizations functioning at the various levels. Among the organizations mentioned were: The National Education Association, College and University Associations, Association of Adult Education, Committee on Latin American Studies, American Council on Education, and the Institute of International Education.

A formal motion was then made and passed authorizing the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State to request appropriate organizations to assist in carrying out the recommendations of the Conference with respect to the stimulation of Latin American Studies at the various scholastic levels.

The next question considered was:

Shall the administration of adjustment programs for foreign students be delegated to the Continuation Committee recently organized by Discussion Group III of the November Conference and, if so, to what organization or organizations shall the Committee be related?

Dr. Fisher

Dr. Fisher moved that the administration of adjustment programs for foreign students be delegated to the Continuation Committee recently organized by Section III, that the Committee be related to the Institute of International Education, and that the creation of an advisory council be left to the decision of such committee.

Orientation of the visiting student

The motion was passed.

The next question considered was:

Shall the conclusions of Group IV be referred to the Committee on Report and Recommendations of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Publications and Libraries, or should some other course be followed?

Dr. Kandel moved that the recommendations of Group IV be so referred and that it be recommended that the Committee on Report and Recommendations add one or two representatives of Group IV to its membership. The motion of Dr. Kandel was passed.

Publications

The next question considered was:

Shall the recommendations of Group V and other activities in the field of medical and allied relations be delegated to the Committee authorized by Group V now in the process of formation and, if so, shall this committee be related to some existing organization?

Dr. Cutter moved that it be recommended that the Continuation Committee in Medicine and Allied Fields now in the process of formation be continued and that its activities be related to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Medical education and research

The motion was carried.

The next question considered was:

Shall a committee for cooperation in agricultural education be created and, if so, shall it be related to some existing institution?

Dr. Kelly moved that it be recommended that the Committee for Cooperation in Agricultural Education be created and associated with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cooperation in Agricultural Education

The motion was passed.

The

The next question considered was:

Shall committees be formed for cooperation in other fields of educational activity, such as engineering or commercial education?

Other fields of educational activity

Mr. Pattee stated that the American Council on Engineering had indicated its interest in the possibilities of cooperation with the other American republics and would likely welcome the creation of such a Committee. After some discussion it was recommended that the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State be authorized to enlist the support of appropriate organizations in other fields of educational activity, such as engineering, where sufficient interest was in evidence.

The next question considered was:

What provision, if any, should be made for the correlation of the various activities involved in the development of a program of cooperation with the other American republics in the field of education?

Correlation of activities

In the consideration of this problem the question arose as to whether the General Advisory Committee of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State already in existence was not the proper agency for the correlation of activities in the field of inter-American educational cooperation.

Need of counsel in determining policy

Dr. Cherrington stated that with respect to educational activities the advice of the Temporary Continuation Committee of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education would be helpful in determining the functions of the General Advisory Committee. The Department, Dr. Cherrington added, earnestly sought the wisest counsel available in the United States in the determination of policy and that it needed the services of an advisory body composed of individuals of recognized standing who commanded the respect and confidence of leaders in all cultural fields.

After considerable discussion a motion was made by Dr. Haynes that the Temporary Continuation Committee

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of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education recommend to the Department of State that the correlation of inter-American educational activities be referred to the General Advisory Committee of the Division of Cultural Relations and that said Advisory Committee be enlarged to become more widely representative of the various agencies in the United States participating in programs of educational interchange with the other American republics.

General Advisory Committee to assume responsibility for correlation of inter-American educational activities

This motion, amended to include the recommendation that one or two representatives of business active in the other American republics be added to the membership of the General Advisory Committee, was passed.

Motions were adopted thanking the Department of State for its initiative in calling the Conference on Education and the meeting of the Continuation Committee; and expressing the appreciation of the Committee and the Department of State for the effective and efficient manner in which Dr. Zook had presided over the meeting of the Continuation Committee.

On a rising vote the Committee instructed that its recommendations be submitted to the Department of State, and that the Temporary Continuation Committee of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education stood dissolved.

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